To ADVERTISERS .- The best evidence of the To Advertisers.—The best evidence of the confidence of the New-York City Advertising Community is the number and respectability of their orders given at the United States Advertising House of W. H. McDoNALD, No. 162 Nassan-et, which advertisements will be found under the New-York head, appropriated to his business in the various leading papers of the Union. The best cridence of the publishers is found in the many unsolicited editorial notices they have given his House. The best evidence of his promptness in paying is the freedom with which publishers draw on him frequently to meet their notes due in this City, and the case with which they can negotiate such paper 4825,000 was paid by him in this way during 1822, besides thousands in other ways, and all this without being an Agent, in which capacity he invertably refuses to act. This concern is a regular Commercial Advertising House, and not an Agency.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

CANADA TRADE. - THE INTERNATIONAL JOUR ANADA IRADE. -- THE INTERNATIONAL SOCK.

A. a large weekly paper, published at No. 117 Fullon-st.

New-York, and No 4 State-st. Boxon, is devoted to the
premotion of our extensive and growing commerce with
the Canadas and Lower Provinces, and silveds the best advertising medium for business therewith.

Three hundred patterns of elegant Foulard 8flks, at \$5, worth \$7, at Barrholomiw & Wesp's New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts. This stock of goods will continue to be sold at reduced prices until the contemplated alterations in our store.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. W. I. LARD's old-stathlished warerooms, No. 156 Chathau-et., coner of Mulberry-et., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Brown, No. 190 Pearlest, Now York.

to Are they Damage of isa question asked by thousands, when they hear the unusual low prices of those Liners, Damask Napkirs, Toweling, Shenting, &c., that are selling off at Thomas & James's, No. 14t Springer. We will here state that they are not damaged in the least-only a little moist by salt water. The fact is, Thomas & James hought more extensive of these goods than any one else, and if we should judge from the continual rush at their establishment, we should say that they are in fair way of dispessing of them. All those that want to secure bargains should call early.

\$40,000 OF WET GOODS AND DRY GOODS \$40,000 or Wet Goods and Det Goods 8.0.000 or Wet Goods 8.0.102 Chatham-eyame, few doors below Moti-at, are now riving the greatest bargains in the city. Their premises are aleast to be taken down, and the whole stock mats be sold off without delay. It comprises Cloaks, Shawis, Dress Goods fevery description, Hosdery, Uniter-dearments, Lace Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Cleasimerse, Table Lineas, Disper, Sheetings, Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Towellings, &c., kaper, Sheetings, &c., kaper, Sheetings, &c., kaper, Sheetings, &c., kaper, &c., kape

WET LINERS FROM AUCTION FROM THE LATE FIRE IN WILLIAM AND PINE STREETS.—Fine Shirting Linear, 2/6, 3/ and 3/6 a yard; elegant double Damask Table.
Linon, 2 yards wide, 4/ and 4/0 a yard; large-size Linear
Towels, 6/ a dozen; extra superfine do. 12/ a dozen; large-size Snowdrop Linear Naphine, 13/, and 16/ a dozen. Also, large-size Counterpance, 12/, 14/ and 16/ a piace, worth double, 34

BURDETT'S CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE. No. 186 Walker-st.

Every Shirt cut out at GREEN'S, No. 1 Actor House, is shaped in accomisace with a mathems system applied to the human figure. Hence the imposs ty of a misake. No matter whether you order six Shir a hundred, they are all aute to fit and to fit alake, if ma GREEN'S, No. 1 Aster House.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!—Will be opened this morning, another tree for direct from auction, being the largest and best get offered by the subscriber. Every article sold is warranted perfect, being wet only, and will be sold to-day without regard to cost of importation. By improving the present opportunity in making your parchases, you will save fifty per cant. A. G. COLEY, No. 45 3d-av, between 5th and 10th sts.

The Shirts made by TRIFLER & MASON, of the Mechanics' Shirt Store, No. 326 Grandest, always set well. The study of years enables them to fit these persons who, on account of deformity, have been given up by all others. This informs done in given for the benefit of those who are inclined to be "green."

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will

Fairbanks's Patent Platform and Connter Scates improved in quality and reduced in price; adapt-ed to every required operation of weighting. For sale in all their variety by FAIRBANES & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

LYON'S KATHAINON gives the Hair a rich.

LYON'S KATHAINON gives the Haif ra free, soft, slessy and culling appearance: cleanaes the Head from Bandrull and its natural impurities; prevents the Hair from turning grey, and reproduces new Hair upon Ball Heads. Frice only 25 cents.
Sold by C. H. Ring, cor. John-st.; Chilzon, No. 305, and Rice and Smith, No. 755 Broadway; Win, M. Giles, No. 188 6th-say; W. B. Freeman, No. 50 days, New York; Mrs. Hays, No. 165 Atlantic-st, and Radelii & Bros., No. 188 Atlantic-st, Brocklyn. General Wholesale Dapot, No. 161 Broadway. WOMEN'S RIGHTS .- A Lady wishes to know

WOMEN'S REGHTS.—A LEGGY WISHES OF ARROW
what steps the women should take to secare their social and
political rights. We do not pretend to be very wise in these
matters, but we should say the most prudent "steps" would
be into Mill.ER'S Shoe-store, in Canai-at., where they cus
select all kinds of Quilited Boots and Sushins, Galtres and
Alpine Button Boots, for cold weather, beautiful Tellet
Slippers, white Saim Gaiters and Slippers, for balls and
parties, and don't forget those India Rubber Boots and
steps of the saim Gaiters and Sippers, so all such
parties, and don't forget those India Rubber Boots and
parties, and step into
Mill.ER's, No. 134 Canal-st.

LET Use Howe's Hygrian Hoarhound Liverwork and Apparatus Cough Cardy. A pleasnt and effective remedy for Coughs, Colds and Hoorscness. Warranted to give relief in two minutes. Price 5, 10 and 20 cents per package. Wholesale agencies for New Yors, Hald, Buckle & Co., No. 20 Greenwishest.; W. T. Fren. No. 81 John at ; E. M. Gulon, No. 127 Bowery; C. H. Rivu, corner of Broadway and John-st.; Eminerate, Coos & Co., No. 279 Washington-st.; Mrs. Havs. No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and by Druggista generally throughout the United States. Use Howk's HYGKIAN HOARHOUND LIV-

If Time has sprinkled silver on your hair, Science and skill the damage can repair.

Five minutes at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Asto House, will restore to the whitest head its youthful colo whethher block or brown. The Excessor Dye is infallable it is applied in private rooms at No. 6 Actor House, and so there and by drugsits generally.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF AN IN-VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE.—We love to record the testimony
of medical man in fevor of Dr. M Lanc's medicines; it
is graifying, because the Vermituge and Liver Pile of that
distinguished physican were not invented for speculation
that were introduced into his practice with the design of
effecting good, and they became celebrates through their
great merit. They are not, therefore, to be placed in the
same category with the parent nostrains of the day, which
are so extravagantly pubbed in the alvertising columns of
the newspapers. Drs. Newcomb and Padi, in common with
others of the medical faculty, are simply deing justice to
these invaluable medicines in these speaking well of them,
and truly implact the benevolence of the "good Samaritas"
in embeavoring to extend their use:

Gentlemen. We have used quite a quantity of M Laxis'

Gentlemen. We have used quite a quantity of M Laxis'

GENTLEMEN. We have used quite a quantity of M LANE.

GENTLEMEN. We have used quite a quantity of M LANE.

Vermifuge in our practice, and find it to be a valuable article, and one much needed in the country. If we can article, and one much needed in the country. If we can article, and one much needs will use some exertion to dispers a sufficient quantity, we will use some exertion to dispers a sufficient quantity.

Drs. Newcomb & Der.
Mears, J., Kidd & Co.
Mears, J., Kidd & Co.
For sale in New-York, wholesale and retail, by C. V.
Chekmer & Co., No. 81 Barelay-st., and Boyd & Paul, No.
40 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principal Druggists.

your disease proceeds from the Steameth, or the Liver, or the Nerves, or the Kidneys. Dz. Hospiann's Graman Bitters, propared by Dr. Jackson, No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia, acts like magic upon Diseases of the Stunnet, Liver, and Kidneys and will call and strengthen the nerves. A single bottle will convince the most skeptical of their great restorative power. ARE YOU SICK ?-If so the probability is that

A single bottle will convince the most skeptical of their great restorative power.

Dr. Gilles, Newton, Humbon, Pa., May. 1839, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver Complaint and Discusses of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was potented, and silicated with spasms, from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the instantiole from which I obtained my relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptins, with the most salutary results. I think as many more bottles will entirely cure me."

JOSIAN C. YOUNG, Est, of Dauphin, Pa., May A. 1831, write: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal Weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at hat used your Host-Lavy's GERNAN BITTERS. I took a few bottles, according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been aboutly for ten years as I have been since I took of your Bitters, which is about one year age.

For sale wholesale in New York by

A. B. & D. Saxtos, corner Futton and William-ste.

Have and been all the property of the prop

C. H. Ring, corner Broadway and John-st. Dn. Doolittis, No. 141 Grand-st. Mrs. M. Haves, Brooklyn; and by respeciable deal-

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails suc-nefully treated by Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD, No. 494 Broadway, posite the Art Union. Rooms for Ledies and Gentlemen.

HAIR DTE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Management of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Tourses can surely be entired. His Hair Dye is applied, (a mre guerantes) or cold, wholesale and rotall, at No. 4 Wall. Copy the officer -leware of imitations.

Le In solemn seriousness, it is ernel to let For In solemn soriousness, it is crael to let proble safer from disease and pain, now that a positive eatholicon or penaces is discovered, but for the foolish fear that because it is all powerful it may be injurious, therefore to give confidence of is harmlessness, I have determined to take publicity, every Monday, Wednesdey and Friday, at moon, in my office, twelve times the quantity it is requisite to take at a dose to remove the most innliganant disease or pain. I will take it from a large tub from which the public can receive it upon the aume terms I have always sold it, viz: without remoteration, if not beneficial. I ravite all the medical men and editors to be present, in whose company I will remain to prevent the suspicion that I would throw it of the stomach. It is most cruel of this commanity to let thousands die for want of a proper investigation of this most wonderful discovery. Talkay Warrs, Mannetic Pervist, No. 424 Greenwich-st., Camponador of the Nervous Antidote.

CELESTIAL PICTURES .- The wonderful company of Chinese Magicians who will appear to-night at the Broadway Theater, yesterday visited Root's great premin a Degreery in Gallery and got their likeassess. Call at the Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, and see the curious group.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1853. Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to

Congress.-The Senate did a little private business-ordered a new Pacific Railroad bill, introduced by Mr. Rusk, to be printed-nobody knowing its contents—and adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Mace gave that body a merited rebuke for paying no attention to the business prepared by the Committee on Claims, which actually seems to have done some good, as it took holt and passed twenty-two private bills before adjournment.

LEGISLATURE.-In Senate, the bill in relation to the construction of Railways in cities passed by a decisive vote. In Assembly, a debate took place upon the

reference of the Governor's Message, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to reconsider the vote on placing the Canal question in the hands of a Special Committee. LOCAL AFFAIRS. - The execution of Saul and

Howlett took place at noon yesterday, in the court of the City Prison. An account of the scene is published in another part of this

-The bill to prevent injustice in the construction of Railways in New-York City passed the State Senate yesterday by a vote of 20 Ayes, to 6 Nays. The bill was made general in its application, so as to reach all cities. The provisions are that no railroad shall be constructed in this or any other City without a special act of the Legislature authorizing the same, and stating the terms and conditions. The act does not apply to railways new in use.

The bill restricting the power of the Municipalities to authorize Railroads in their respective cities, passed our State Senate yesterday by a vote of twenty to six-(6 absent or silens.) We trust it will pass the Assem-

The Falcon has brought Panama advices to the 15th inst., to New-Orleans. Mr. Miles was on his way from Lima with important dispatches. The Engineers were about to commence operations on the Panama Railroad, The Georgia and the United States had sailed for New-York with some \$1,800,000 in gold.

Our advices from California, by the Nicaragua Line, reach to the 1st of Jan., and contain several interesting items. The amount of Gold by the shipments from San Francisco now on the way by the Mail Steamer, falls short of \$2,000,000, a less sum than has been recently received by the semi-monthly arrivals, but as large as could be expected during the present inclement season. The winter in California has been thus far one of unusual severity. Great distress has been experienced throughout the mining districts by the violence of the rain and the great overflow of the waters. In many places, provisions have been so scarce as to threaten a famine. An important decision has been rendered by the U. S. Land Commissioners, confirming the title of Col. Fremont gentleman was once described by John Holmes to a large tract of land containing ten square as "a bushel of wind in a three peck bag." leagues. We have received by this arrival later intelligence from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands of which the details will be found in another place.

NEW-JERSEY SENATORS.

The Legislature of New-Jersey yesterday elected Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT of Newark a Senator of the United States for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. The vote in Joint Ballot stood 48 (Dem.) for Wright to 29 (Whig) for Hon. Jacob W. Miller, the incumbent. In the Democratic Caucus the preceding evening, the vote stood-Wm. Wright 26; Gov. Peter D. Vroom 10; E. R. V Wright 9; - Thomp-

- Democracy,' in the Ossianic diction of Hon. Geo. Bancroft, 'is the supremacy of Man over his accidents.' Reduced to plain English, this is meant to assert that Democracy esteems and deals with each man according to his intrinsic worth, taking no account of the accidents of birth, or station, or fortune.

We should like to look that New-Jersey Democrat in the face who has the requisite brass to assert that William Wright has been chosen a United States Senator because of his personal worth, and not on account of the money he is worth. We should like a Dasucrrectype of the Jerseyman who dare assert that William Wright was preferred for Senator to Peter D. Vroom or E. R. V. Wright because of greater confidence in the soundness of his Democracy, the superiority of his talents, or his more meritorious service to the party which has thus honored him. In fact. we should like to see the advocate of this choice who can give a sincere reason for it that an honest man must not be ashamed of.

William Wright is, as we believe, a good eitizen, neighbor and business man; but these qualities have not made him a U. S. Senator. There are a thousand Democrats in New-Jersey who are his equals in all these respects. and his superiors in consistent fidelity and efficient, honorable service to the principles he now prefesses. Gev. Vroom, though a Federalist so long as that term had any practical significance, has been a member of the party new calling itself Democratic ever since it was railied around the standard of Jackson. In ability and fitness for the post, he is every way Wright's superior. E. R. V. Wright has been a wheel-horse in the Democratic team ever since he had strength to pull. When the Whigs rode over the New-Jersey Democracy, Robert F. Stockton rode at their head and William Wright as near the head as he could

ges : but times have changed, and Demoera-

oy' sweeps the field: when lo' here are Stock-Truth and a fearless spirit of Inquiry. We ton and W. Wright at the head of the hunt, do not wish them to believe as we do unless while Vroom and E. R. V. Wright are nowhere! Yes, the two decidedly best and most responsible places the party had to give are apportioned to two of the most active and vio-Truth, as of other; but we shall exhort and lent campaigners for Tip and Ty in 1849, while Wm. Wright has always professed to be a Whig of the most thorough stripe down towe can only say 1849 from personal knowledge, but he never openly professed himself a Democrat until 1852. Verily, they pay their recruits well on that side in Jersey, and we don't wonder they get a number; but it must be rather dull music for those who embraced Democracy in its darker days, and have worked for it in all weathers these twenty or thirty

-We certainly do not regret that William Wright is the Senator. We do not believe he can be a legislator of the blood and thunder school-we believe he will vote and act as nearly right as he can do without forfeiting caste with his newly adopted party. We cannot think there is a man in New-Jersey who really believes that he would ever have left the Whig party had he never been a candidate for office, or had he been able to gratify his ambition on our side. But he learned by experience that money would not make him a great man on the Whig side, so he tried the other, and has done better-but at what a cost !

Had Democracy freely chosen William Wright U. S. Senator, we should have rejoiced that a prudent, moderate, careful man was by that party assigned so responsible a post in this age of visionary projects and lust of conquest; but when we are morally sure that the consideration of this preference can have been nothing else but money-money poured out like water to secure the party's triumph, and then more money (we apprehend) employed to fix a majority of the Democratic Members, we feel bound to protest against this election as scandalous and demoralizing. It will not, and it cannot come to good.'

## MAINE SENATOR.

Wm. Pitt Fessenden was nominnated at the caucus of the Whig members of the Maine Legislature, held at Augusta on Thursday evening. The election will take place on Wednesday next. Mr. Fessenden is a Whig of the right sort, and a gentleman of stiff principles and commanding talents. He is frank, outspoken, straightforward, and above all duplicity, meanness, or corruption. His election would do credit to the State.

The prospect is that either he will be elected or that no choice of Senator will be made by the existing Legislature. The Loco-Foco party is divided into two factions called respecttively, Wild Cats and Barnburners or Hamlin men. Either faction would prefer a Whig to the success of its antagonist, and to such an extent is this feeling carried that both are disinclined to go into another State canvass or the Senator question, each being afraid the other will triumph, and preferring that the question shall be determined now. This circumstance and the further complication of the election in consequence of the liquor question, leads us to entertain a strong hope of Mr. Fessenden's election.

The Telegraph informs us that the respective divisions of the Loco-Fece party have each nominated a candidate. The Wild Cats having put forward Ex-Governor Dana, of Oxford County, and the other branch Mr. Ex-Attorney General Clifford. We can hadly tell at this distance whose chance is the best, but we see nothing flattering for either. The latter

In point of talents neither of them are to be named in comparison with Mr. Fessenden.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Believing this among the most important topics of our time, we shall neglect no fair opportunity to contribute to its full elucidation.

The Irish American agrees heartily in the principles we have asserted with regard to the entire exclusion of sectarian teaching from our Common Schools, but complains that in fact sectarianism is not excluded. It instances Williamsburgh School No. 1, as one in which the Lord's Prayer is recited every morning, beginning (according to King James's Version) 'Our Father which art in heaven,' while the Catholic Version reads 'Our Father who art in heaven '-also that the tone of such recital is entirely Protestant, and contrary to Catholic usage and tradition-also, that a portion of the Scriptures is read daily, out of our King James's Version, which Catholic authority has condemned and proscribed.

On these objections we remark: 1. The Catholic Version is obviously right in the rendering 'Our Father who art in heaven,' and ought to be conformed to by all differing versions. 2. We don't understand the objection as to tone, and therefore will make no comment on it. 3. We should be very willing to have our children hear the Bible read daily in any authorized version; but, if others object, and we had any authority in the premises, we would say, Let the reading of the Bible be reserved for families, churches and Sunday Schools, and let the Common Schools confine themselves to Literary and Scientific teaching. The Irish American sums up as follows :

Now, therefore, we propose to The Tribune in all

Now, increases, a popular kindness these questions:

"First, would Mr. Oreeley, for any earthly advantage, allow his own child to be educated where he felt in his conscience and conviction that the faith be cherished and wished him to hold was periled, undermined,

insulted \*
"Secondly. If he believed that the faith of his child
was intermeddled with, would be support such a system
of common education by the State \*
"Thirdly. Would he not say that the real enemies
of the system were the people who forced on it these

or the system were the people who knowled en it these shutes?

"Fourthly. Will be enter with us, in good faith, into this adjustment?

"We shall support him with all our heart on these conditions. First, no prayer of any kind shall be read or repeated. If there be, as there is, a school in New-York where the Cathelics are as 100 to 1, we agree that there shall be no reading of the Scriptures either from the Cathelic or Protestant version. Thirdly, that the professors and teachers of history and philosophy shall be of the faith of the pupils. Fourthly, that any professor or teacher who would introduce a polemical or political subject, in connection with the discharge of his daties, should be instantly expedied.

"Fifthly That a Board of Supervision or Visitors be appointed, consisting of an equal number of clergymen and laymen of every permassion, charged with the duty of enforcing the above guarantees.

What will The Tribune answer?"

-To all of which we reply-

ing off of an honorable British subject from Santiago de Cuba, without any reason being given, is likely to bring about the disturbance; and in anticipation of get ting rid of the Spaniards, the Cubans despairing of anything but talk from their neighbors, are willing to be British if they cannot be American, in fact anything

smong your Congressmen, with weak heads, in Wash ington, and influence them to make speeches, in which they make it a sin to think of Cuba, but never speak of its oppressed inhabitants. Some of your writers may take rold to support despotism by misrepresentation and by making Cuba a party question in the United States, but for all that the Cubans do not for a moment lose the hope of becoming free frem their present de bosted rulers

The time will come when the history of Cube will be written as that of a people, then, men of talent will centribute to its pages revelations which they dare not make now in relation to the aborainable Government which is now over thom, watching their alightest movement and listening to their lowest whispers, thirsting

I time to note down, at times, all the information I received verbally, which I cannot doubt it would fill many columns of your journal, and raise se much indignation in the breasts of the people of the United tes, that no one in Congress would dare to brand the sympathisers among you as pirates or fillibustiers : Was Lafayette a pirate? Was Washington a fillibustier should think not; still, in reading the history of the British Colunies of North America, and conte the condition of the Cubans, it appears critical to me, that the State of the British Colonies was heavenly 1. The corner-stone of the faith we would | compared with that of the people here. The former

could meet to discuss questions; they had their same blice, and could address the British Government direct ly. They were, in a word, comparatively free, and merely to be a limit freer, and remain so, they made themselves independent. It is true that many foreigners assisted directly to this end, and many indirectlysome through interested motives—some from sympathy. But in the case of the Cubans, will one generous American, one equal to Lafayette in head, hears and fortune come to their assistance? Time will answer this question; but at all events, assisted or not, the Cahens will rid themselves of the Spanish Government.

It is whispered that some executions are to take place soon, but from what I have heard, these intended

victims would never have been condemned in a country where there is trial by jury. Probably they are guilty of what would never be noticed in the United States; because, whatever might have been their intentions, they had by no act offended the law. The testimony against these poor fellows has been extorted by the lash, by mock preparations for shooting the parties who were questioned, and questioned in such a manner as to answer according to their questioners' wishes. Then others were tortured with solitary confinement, and in this manner the trials have gone on since last summer. Victims were required, and at last these cruel people are about to again indulge their thirst for Cuban blood. The Cyane and the British frignte are both in the

harbor. Having nothing else to inform you of, I re-The foregoing letter speaks in a very feeling

tone in respect to the oppressions of Spanish rule in Cuba; and doubtless they are very great. We would be glad to see Cuba rid of the Spanish yoke, if such is the desire of its people. We abominate all oppression; we sympathize with the oppressed; but we cannot forget that Cuba has two classes of men in subjection. We would see them all free, the whites and the blacks. If the liberation of one part is to be made at the price of the eternal enslavement of the other, we could have small sympathy with any movement looking to their freedom. We had rather bide the great march of events, and do nothing to hinder the approach of the day when all shall rejoice in a universal emancipation.

But we have never seen any good evidence that the white Cubans have any serious purpose of helping themselves to their liberty. They have thus far exhibited a much greater willingness to live in submission to the Spanish yoke than to die in any manly effort to [Ed. throw it off.

Mr. Badger-Mr. Hunter and Gen. Pierce-The New Cabinet, &c.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1853.

Every passing hour strengthens the probability that Mr. Badger's nomination will be confirmed, the sprit du corps prevailing in the Senate being likely to prove stronger than the combined efforts of the Whigs and Democrats of Alabama and Louisiana. If his friends could by any means stop debate on the subject, he would soon be confirmed. But the Senate rules afford no opportunity to enforce the will of a ma jority so long as the minority choose to talk. As the latter are now aware that they will be defeated on a direct vote, they are playing to prevent the putting of the question until Franklin Pierce may have an oppor unity to withdraw the nomination.

Mr. R. M. T. Hunter is again in correspondence with Gen. Pierce on the subject of his going into the Cabinet. I believe that he is now sware that he committed a faux pas-a most egregious blunder-in refusing to bow to the maturely formed and plainly expressed will of the whole Democratic party, in the matter of the State Department. He is after the nomination in 1856, and has got it into his head that he is strong enough to dischlige his friends in this connection. In these days, however, half of any man's immediate supporters for political advancement are selfish. I care not to which party he may belong. Their great solicitude for his promotion arises, for the most part, from the hope that a may result in profit to themselves. To find Mr. Hunter deliberately declining a position in which he might have it in his power to pay them for former de-vetion to him, will at once have the effect of creating in their minds the impression that the game of building him up does not prove likely to pay-that it is not "worth the candle." Mark what I write, in declaring that, if he fails to be one of the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce he is as dead as a herring hereafter, so far as his Presidential prospects are concerned.

His own fire-eating friends are not more incensed against his declension, than are the immediate premou itories of the President elect, who attribute to that act the whole of the troubles and annoyances from which Gen. Pierce has suffered since commencing the work of making up a Cabinet. The "papere" in favor of Mr. D. S. Dickenson's appointment to a place in the Cabinet, (the Treasury Portfolio being most desired for him by his backers, who fancy that his appointment to it would afford them the best possible opportunities for clutching "pickings and stealings,") which have been sent to Concord, are signed by nine of the sixteen Demecratic members of the New-York Senate, and fortyeven of the eighty-six Democratic members of the New-York Assembly; by seventy-three of the one hundred and twenty-eight delegates to the last Demoeratic (N. Y.) State Convention; by seventeen N. Y. Pierce Electors, and by a majority of the Delegates to the State Convention from seven more of the Electoral Districts, as represented in the State Convention above

This formidable backing has greatly inspirited the drummers for the appointment of Mr. Dickinson to a Cabinet place. Yet among the knowing ones here, it is conceived to amount to very little indeed; as it brings to their minds the old joke which Cave Johns is said to have been in the habit of telling, when gentle men would call on him with similarly signed expressions of party opinion in favor of their appointment fat Post offices. Some wag in Indianopolis, for a wager, obtained in 1845 a paper signed by every Democratic member of the Indiana Logislature, positively request ing him (Johnson) to hang James K. Polk! It was signed, of course, without a knowledge of its contents having been taken round for signatures under the pretense that it was a recommendation of a well-known Democrat for an office which no one else wanted. Col. Johnson is said to have considered it the most valuable paper ever sent to him in connection with an application for office : affording him, as it did, a fatr opportu nity by resorting to it, to squash up all the fine spu deductions from the "high character" of drummers for places under him. It was, decidedly, that stern and son no love, and, really, I should not be surprised to learn that he has inclosed it to Pierce, to be filed with the Dickinson testimonials, to come in at the tail of the list, as a sort of synopsis of the value of all such efforts on the part of seekers after minor odice to secure the advancement of a friend at court. Quippities.

The Washington correspondent of The Cleve-land True Democrat, under date of January II, writes as follows:

As we have no news except what you get in the papers. It will relate an ancedete. A northern member, who is a most incorricible way, but a member of the Old School Presbyterian Chench, and a strongly suspected of sentiments favorable to therry, was conversing with a brother of the same denomination, who is the owner of daves at the Bouth. The latter became deeply interested in the conversation, and was very desirous of making a favorable impression upon his Northern brother in relation to the "Parrarchial Institution." He went on to say: "I have a nigger who is a devoted Christian. He is exempleary in all his coralect and has long been a member of our church. A short time before I left name he was ordained a ruling Elder, and is altogether worthy of that station." "Ah, indeed," said his Northern brother, "ealet usilf you habe for that singer? I want to get a ruling Elder for my own use, and our church would be glad to get another, for there is a vacancy in that office in our church." I need not say that the conversation closed here. The Washington correspondent of The Cleve

To John D. Hyman, Esq., of Edgecom Co., and more recently, editor of a storling Whit Journal Wisconsin, has been charge of The Asherille (N. C.) Messenger, and charaged its name to that of The Asherille

The Mr. Bana, of The Tribune parthrough this city yesterday, on his way to Chicago, who is to lecture this evening before a Literary Associating Cleveland True Democrat, 2 The Monroe Demorrat, at Aberdeen Miss will bereafter be published semi-weekly, by Means, J. G. Markann, S. F. Kendrick and F. L. Densey, under the STM of J. G. Markann & Co. BY TELEGRAPH.

ormiom Wright chosen U. S. Scenter free New-Jersey-Election of State Officers of

Sandare Thiopropi Office, owner of Hanney and

New-Jersey. Tannon, Priday, Jan. 28, 1938. The Legislature in joint meeting to-day elected William Wright, of Essex, U. S. Sonster by

vote of 48 to 29 over Jacob W. Miller. R. M. Smith was elected State Treasurer, and Wh. lism B. Vanderveer Keeper of the State Prison. To

Washington Items. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribuna

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 28, 1852 Mr. Seudder, of Mass., is lying very sick of

A Sunday Mail between New-York and Bas. ton is under consideration, to leave each city by the last route at 6 o'clock P. M. This will probably som to

Obadish W. Ward has been nominated Receiver, and John L. Barnard Register at the Land Office at Lebanon, Ala., in place of Clayton and Walker,

The Tennesse Democratic Delegation in Congress has unanimously recommended Mr. Nichel-son for a sest in the Cabinet.

There is a rumor that Mr. Crittenden is to

go to France vice Rives. Messrs. Cass, Bright, Broadhead, and others are trying to supplant Buchanan and place Dallas in

Washington Items.

Washington Items.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 28.

It is understood that Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, is about to report an important bill regulating the coisage.

The testimenty before the Commissioner of Fatents on the application for an extension of the Wall.

Patents on the application for an extension of the Rubber and Sulphur Combination Patent, establishes the fact that it was in common use by the trade ten years before the patent was granted. patent was granted.

Dr. Kane lectured on his proposed Aretic
spedition before a crowded and jut-ligent audies on at

Expedition before a crowded and intelligent audicase at the Smithsonian Institute this evening At a meeting of Democratic citizens, mea-At a meeting of Democratic Citizons, mon-bers of Congress and others, at the United States Hotel, this evening, B. B. French presiding, it was decided not to hold the customary inauguration ball on the 4th March, in consequence of the late domestic affliction of the President, and the continued illness of the Vice-President elect. Arrangements will, however, be made on the part of the citizens to give General Pierce ab-cember reception.

William B. Sasser, who was recently indicated for murder in this city, (reported a few days since,) was at the time a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, but was immediately dismissed. Destructive Fire in Nushville,

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 28, 1853.

This morning a fire broke out in a block of This morning a fire broke out in a block of buildings on Collegest, which consumed the stores occupied by A. B. Roberton, Stove Dealer, Ewis Brothers, Druggists; R. Lusk, Broker; T. Kent, Jeweler; Waterfield & Walker, Hatters; R. & J. O. Fire, Dry Good-Merchants, on Collegest. J. Yorker & Co., Booksellers, and C. Mallet, Cigar Dealer, in Union at. The buildings were worth about \$20,000, and were insured for \$1,000. A. B. Roberson had insurance to the amount of \$5,000—his less will be heavy. Ewin Brothers' stock was valued at \$25,000, on which there was \$19,000 insurance. Mr. Kent was insured for \$5,000. Messrs, E. Waterfield & Walker were insured \$10,000.

Messrs. Fite were insured \$10,000.
Messrs. Lusk, Torker & Co., and Wallet's loss will be

small.

Before the fire was extinguished, the grocery store of J. C. French & Co., on Market-st., took fire and was burned, with the greater portion of its contents. Insured for \$8,000.

The firemen acted nobly, and each Company was presented with \$100 by the Union Bank. Also by Mesers. Fell & Cunningham, whose house they saved.

The Murder of Mr. Rink of Philadelphia

A sailor belonging to the crew recently dis-charged from the U.S. Sloop of War St. Maryahas been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Rink of this city a short time sluce. An investigation before the Mayor has elicited some very suspicious circum-stances, but the prisoner, it is said, will prove as alls. He has been insane from fiquor.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 38, 1853.

Mr. Taber's bill to prevent injustice by the construction of Railways in New-York City, passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 6.

The Falcon at New-Orleans. New OLLEANS, Friday, Jan. 28, 1853.
The steamship Falcon, from Aspinwall, has arrived at this port.

The Pampero at New-Orleans. New-Oalkans, Friday, Jan. 28, 1853.
The steamship Pampero, from San Juan del Sud, brings \$000,000 in gold dust.

The James Adger at Charleston. The U. S. Mail steamship James Adger

her wharf, in this city, from New-York, at Southern Mail Failure. We have no mail south of Richmond this

XXXIID CONGRESS ..... SECOND SESSION

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1852. Mr. Manoum moved that when the Senses

sjourn it be till Monday.

Mr. Adams opposed the motion.

A vote resulted Ayes 11, Noes 5—no quorum.

Mr. Brient said to-morrow was understood be set spart for the Texas Debt bill. Mr. Mangum said that Senator Pearce, who had charge of that bill, was not in a cor him to be in the Senate for several days

Mr. Mangum's motion was agreed to. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a Me from the President in reply to a resolution calling information relative to the treaties of Squier and other with Nicaraguan Governments. The President declinate communicate the information asked, negotiations because

or a report by the Secretaries of War and Navy, as the quantity, quelity meriting of the relief of Ruloff Van Brunt, of New York, which was passed.

Mr. Coopers submitted a resolution, calling for a report by the Secretaries of War and Navy, as the quantity, quelity and description of the varies kinds of coalused in the public service, with a report the relative merita of each. Adopted.

Mr. Ress., from the Select Committee, cathe subject of a Railroad to the Pacific, made a report accompanied by a bill as a substitute for all the project pending which, was ordered to be printed.

No one was permitted to look at the bill.

The bill for the relief of the captors of the

The bill for the relief of the captors of the

The Senate adjourned 24 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. VERABLE moved the House take up the Senate bill abeliahing all right to hold ball on memory process in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sweetser objected.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) gave notice that if is should get the floor on Monday he would undeavor is have it taken up. Those was a man now in jail at had been there for three months. It was a case of the

Mr. Mace asked to be discharged from so-vice as a member of the Committee on shar a. He sai he entered upon the discharge of his du y faithfully and sould say that every member of the Committee be probably and efficiently been engaged in the dischar-et duty. The Committee had prepared in the dischar-et duty. The Committee had prepared in the section at the House a vast number of his as behalf of hone and just claims against the Government. The action at the House had been such that the Committee had been called but once during the present and the last senior of Congress. He dut not, therefore, wish to be involved in the examination of so much beginness when Congre-will not act upon it. If it be the object of the House deny justice to claimants, it is better for them and the country they should know is. Having washed his hand of the injustice to which he had adversed, and placed facts on record, he respectfully withdrew his request. The House went into Committee of the What-on the private calendar. Mr. Mace asked to be discharged from

the private calendar.
Finally 22 private bills were passed and the

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Cooley reported favorably on the bill a incorporate the United States Trust Company.

Mr. Brennar introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the New-York and Virginia Steeman Commany.

acceptance of Truth, as manifested to their own souls, even where it conflicts with our opinions. Of course, our apprehension that

impress on our children is a boundless lave of

their own enlightened and unbiased judgments

shall incline them to do so. We shall ea-

deavor to set before them our view of Divine

encourage them to the untrammeled quest and

our faith will be "periled, undermined or in-

sulted" is not so strong as our neighbor's

in Common Schools, because it seems calcu-

lated to mar their harmony and impair their

efficiency. Of course, we shall willingly sup-

port no system that seeks to indectrinate the

children in the peculiar doctrines of any church

3. We believe all who seek advantage to

their own church or sect through the incules-

tions of our Common Schools are enemies

(however unconsciously) to Popular Education.

Common School system just and equal, there-

fore acceptable-We must add, however, that

The Irish-American's complaints seem to as-

sert the abuse of our present system, not its

- We do not see how " the professors and

teachers of history and philosophy" are to "be

of the faith of the pupils," when those pupils

are usually, almost necessarily, of several di-

verse faiths or denominations. We fear this

would lead to getting sectarianism into the

Schools under the pretext of keeping it out.

Nor do we think the appointment of a large

to supervise our Common Schools would be

prometive of harmony or subversive of secta-

rinn contention. However, we approve the

ends contemplated by our neighbor, though we

cannot so readily agree with him as to the

Free Schools re. Intemperance.

SMITHTOWN, Suffolk Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1853.

It is often said that " an ounce of prevention

better than a pound of cure." Now the temperance

folks have often circulated petitions throughout the State

for the purpose of having some law passed to diminish the cvils of intemperance. Would it not be a good

plan to circulate petitions praying for an additional ap-

plan to circulate petitions praying for an additional appropriation, of half a million or less, for the support of Common Schools? Such a project would undoubtedly meet with favor from every well wisher of our race. This is something tangible, and, in my opinion, practicable. The rate bill, at present, often bears heavy on poor parents. And it must be evident, to every redecting mind, that to increase the intelligence of the people, is no diminish the evils of intemperance. In short, it is my opinion that such a School Law, if not more desirable, is at least more practicable than the far-famed Maine Law.

Very respectfully, yours.

Albertar D. Randall.

Why, my dear Sir! didn't we carry

Free Schools four years ago, when we had an

overwhelmingly Liberal Whig Legislature-the

same that elected Gov. Seward U. S. Sena-

tor !- and didn't we get cheated out of them.

two years later, by another Legislature, which,

in defiance of a direct Popular Vote, subverted

Free Schools in an act pretending to uphold

shem? There is no sense in pitting Pree

Schools and Freedom from Tippling Shops

against each other-we need both, and should

strive for both. And both in time we mean to

A GOOD WORD FOR PROTESTANTISM .- The

Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register of our

City has a favored communication on 'Civil

Toleration' based on the Madiai case in Tus-

cany, wherein the witter says:

"I would conclude by observing that it is easy to show
that, while the Cathelic Government of the entirely Cataolic community is not bound, in order to be consistent to
its principles, to tolerate any other religious teaching, the
Protestant State, though having no Catholice established
in its realms, could not, without denying the essential
principles of Protestantiess, oppose the introduction of

-It is a long day since any Protestant has

The tobacco manufactory of Mr. Wil-

The Massachusetts Legislature elects a

S. Senstor in room of Hon. John Davis, on Wedner-

The Massachusetts Liquor Law has been

referred to a Select Committee, to report as to the ex-

ediency of smending it without infringing upon the

The \$2,000,000 petition of the Troy

and Greenville Railroad Co., has been referred to a

Committee of one from each Congressional District, by

The Freedom of Cuba.

While jolly John Bull is lecturing the good

felks in the United States through the femous Times

and other British journals in relation to Cuba, its an-

nexation to the glorious Republic, &c., and is annexion

the whole of Asia as fast as he can, he is hard at worl

get up a most awful scene, and grab Cuba from the

Spaniards before they can prevent it, and before you

an say "Jack Robinson!" The slave business wh

is now being carried on so audaciously, and the order

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

liams, at Petersburgh, Va., has been destroyed by fire,

said so good a word for Protestantism as this

cany, wherein the writer says:

Catholic has done.

day next, the 2d February.

fundamental principles of the act.

the Massachusetta Legislature.

Loss \$15,000.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

number of clergymen of "every persuasion"

injustice.

4. We will do all in our power to make our

2. We are opposed to all theologic teaching